MEXICO.

A Season of Festivities Along the Rio Grande.

Grand Balls of the Imperial and Liberal Officers at Matamoros and Paso del Morte.

The American Officers Maintain a Strict Neutrality and Attend Both Balls.

Configuration of the Report of the Imperial Defeat at El Parral. &c.

We received last night, by way of New Orleans, our espatches and files from the Rio Grande. The reported defeat of the imperial forces at El Parral by the republicans under Patoni is confirmed by advices

From the Periodico Oficial of September 21, published at Paso del Norte, the besidquarters of the Juares govern-ment, we translate the following:—

The anniversary of the republic was celebrated at Paso

The anniversary of the republic was celebrated at Paso del Norte on the 15th and 16th of September with great enthusiasm. The town was finely illuminated, the houses of the principal citizens being decorated in very good taste. The principal square was most brilliantly illuminated, and the little church appeared like a build-ing of flame. A numerous crowd from all parts of the

The declaration of independence and the elequen 'manifesto of Chilpancingo' were read by Dr. Ricardo Grande, amidst the deepest attention. The multitude abouted cheer after cheer for the national independence; guns were fired at intervals; the church bells pealed forth joyfully, and the people amused themselves till late in the evening with various sports and games in the

The 16th was ushered in by salvos of artillery as a day of national rejoicing. The streets were again crowded with men and women, young and old, from the neighboring towns, decked out in their gala dresses. A large er of American officers from the opposite side of the river, attired with great elegance in the United States uniform, mingled with the greatest cordiality with the nds they have here, and participated in our rejoicings with great zest. A patriotic oration delivered by citizen Prieto was listened to with the greatest rest by the numerous concourse of people, the orator being frequently interrupted by thusiastic cheers for the independence of Mexico. In the evening a splendid ball was given by citizen Samanieogo—a vast ballroom having been specially erected on the lawn before his house. The decorations and illumi-nations were magnificent. President Juarez and his ministers were present, as well as the leading citizens of the place and a number of American officers, who pro-duced a most measure impression by the contract of the produced a most pleasing impression by their frankness and the friendly seatiments which they expressed with re-gard to our country. The ball lasted until seven o'clock

on the morning of the 17th. The Congress of Colombia has ordered that a portrait of Juarez be placed in the National Library, with the fol-

BERRITO JUARES, Mexican Citisen:—
The Congress of 1865, in the name of the people of Colombia, offer you this homage for your constancy in defending the liberty and the independence of Mexico.
BOGOTA, May 2, 1865.

Our Brownsville Corresponde BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 20, 1865. Int is a season of festivities with the Mexithis frontier, and fair senoritas, in robes of extravagant richness and brilliancy, are periodically whirled through the windings of "the mazy" (as Mr. Swiveller has it) by dark-skinned gallants with as much Swiveller has it) by dark-skinned gallants with as much zest and appreciation as though their fair land were peaceful and happy, instead of being distracted by a cruel and deadly civil war. "The Bailroad of Glass," upon which a certain religious tract so eloquently and fearfully discourses, is happily typical of the life of the Mexican. Bern amid beenes of turbulence and anarchy, he knows nothing of life under pleasanter auspices, and sees his eplendid apparel, in the delights of the fandango, and the gorgeous trappings of his diminutive mustang, which he rides with fearful speed over the prairie and through the sinuous paths of the chaparrall. These are out "Vica la Independencia Nacional" when it is per

THE GRAND BALL IN HONOR OF THE NATIONAL ENDEPENDENC given by the officers of General Mejia's stars on the night of the 17th instant, and referred to in my last despatch, was one of the most subsection. ch, was one of the most splendid and success ever given in that city, and in splender of toilet, elegance and richness of decoration, variety and profusion of and richness of decoration, variety and profusion of edibles would rival if not surpass any wont to be given by the richest and most extravagant millionaire building recently erected in Matamoros, the perquet floor of which is so constructed that it can easily sed to a level with the stage, forming a large and ious dancing room. For the benefit of your lady many of whom are now doubtless reposing after

s—many of whom are now doubtless reposing after an anasting yet successful campaigns at Saratoga, rt and the other watering places—I will endeavor a description of the medias operand in which such are conducted among a people who regard g as one of the most important things in life. It is the reaching the entrance of the building you are d to the laddles' dressing room by an obsequious quisitely graceful usher, to the portals of which escorted by your gallant, where you, naturally a leave him passing between curtains of lace and e, which but partially shut out from the profane the sterner sex the thousand mysicrious objects ch beauty enhances itself and ugliness changes its

not an entering, as I have been credibly informed, you approached by two or three waiting maids, who reve your shawl and other superfluous garments, tender powder, rouge and perfume, which, of course, you line, but after much persuasion on the part of an

to his fate, and has no hope of pardon. The water on the shoals is fifteen inches deen

well. Time slow and track heavy. Large money changed hands on the result.

Movements of Genera'

General Sherman left Wysto-day, and will go on arminus of the Universe excursion to the present ter-

peror, and of his fair queen opposite; surrounding the heroic names of Mexican history in the panels of the gallery, is the hair and across the shoulders of the fair and in the hands of the sterner sex. Everywhere are combined the red, white and green, reflected in a thousand varied shapes and forms.

In SUPERI TABLE

is spread out upon the stage—a garden of flowers, intermixed with edibles of the richest and rarest descriptions, and wines of every seal and brand. In the glasses are elegant bijou bouquets, which the ladies bear away from the table with them, and which, in their hands, give a charming effect to the slow-moving, voluptuous walts which follows.

the table with them, and which, in their hands, give a charming effect to the slow-moving, voluptuous waltz which follows.

The dances are similar to our own, but of less variety. The dance, so called, is somewhat similar to our quadrille, the dancers forming in a circle and moving through the various changes from right to left. There is no calling. This, with the waltz and shotis, is all. On the right of the entrance way of the theatre was a bar, with attentive waiters, where the choicest wines and liquors were dealt out gratuitously to the guests.

Among the distinguished personages present were his Excellency the Imperial Commissioner, the Prefects, political and municipal, General Olivera, Colonel Goyon and the principal officers of the Mejia division. General Mejia, who has been sick for some time past, was not able to attend. From Brownsville were present Generals Steele, Weltzel and Smith and a large number of other officers of inferior grade.

While owing to the difference in language there was but little conversation between the Mexican and United States officers, the utmost courtesy and good feeling were apparent, and but one little incident occurred to mar the harmony of the evening, caused by a self-styled Confederate insulling a member of General Weltzel's staff. The offender was, however, promptly marched out at the point of half a dozen bayonets, quite contrary to his expectations, as his object evidently was to raise a riot, the blame of which would be thrown upon the American officers.

biame of which would be thrown upon the American officers.

During the evening a sharp skirmish took place near the outskirts of the city between a detachment of the contra-guerillas and a portion of Cortina's band, in which the latter were worsted, several of their number being killed and three captured. The latter are now on trial in Matamoros, and will be shot.

A ball in celebration of General Mejia's birthday will take place in the theatre building on Sunday evening next—an announcement which will seem strange to those accustomed to regard that day as sacred. It is well known, however, that the Mexicans regard it as a holiday, and after their attendance upon mass in the morning devote the balance of the day to pleasure, in which the fandango usually forms the most prominent part. Another ball will be given on the 27th, the day upon which the last battle was fought with the Spaniards in the war of independence.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 30, 1865.

MATTERS ABOUT MATAMOTOS Since the last batch of proclamations forwarded you the liberals have been very quiet in the vicinity of this frontier, still waiting, as they say, the arrival of Caravajal with men and money from the great republic. In the meantime the war of extermination goes on, though slowly; and every prisoner, upon either side, after going through the form of a trial—a mere mockery—is taken out and shot. Three were thus summarily executed outside of Matamoros this morning, men captured from Cortina's command. Two of these were Americans, and it is surmised that they were descriers from our army who had joined the forces of the redoubtable republican bandit. THE PORTIFICATIONS ABOUT MATAMOROS

consist of a few miserable earthworks, which would hardly be considered obstructions by troops accustomed war. Rumor has it that General Mejia has mined them all, but this is denied by his supporters, who pretend to laugh at the idea of the liberals ever attacking the city. THE GRAND BALL.

given in honor of General Mejia's birthday on the evening of the 24th inst. by the officers of his division, in the new theatre building in Matamoros, was numerously attended by the élite of the city. Generals Steele and new theatre building in Matamores was numerously attended by the sitte of the city. Generals Steele and Weitzel were present for a short time, but took no part in the festivities. The Matamores Ranchero, in speaking of this affair, says:—"The theatre was brilliantly lighted. The piliars were wreathed with festoons of delicate flowers, and was tapers of red, white and green alternating were arranged among the artificial foliage in a manner to produce a most singular and beastiful effect. The proseenium piliars were adorned with groups of arms, arranged with marvellous art. At the base were miniature pyramids of shet, surrounded by artillery, while above were stacks of muskets, drums, &c. National banners waved from the summit of the groups and draped the highly wrought carvings of the piliars. The back of the stage was set with magnificent plate mirrors, and duplicated the gay scene on the dancing floor with splendid effect. General Mejla and staff, the officers of the division off duty and the principal officers attended. The United States were represented by Generals Steele and Weitzel and a numerous attendance of officers."

I learn that Colonel G. Trevino, of General Escobedo's command, has defeated some two hundred French troops at Salimas, near Monterey.

General Escobedo is now at Lampazo. He has lately received a reinforcement of eight hundred men from Juarez, and is waiting to attack "the conductary"—money carrier—sheuld he move out from Monterey. He was expected to start some days since, but has been deterred by the attitude of the liberal forces. There are said to be four hundred French Zouaves and eight hundred need nearly sufficient to guard the city.

Colonel Pedro Mendez, with nineteen hundred troops, is at La Panocha, on the road from Matamores te Tampleo. Colonel Canales is still occupying Camargo and Trier with about two hundred men.

ico. Colonel Canales is still occurier with about five hundred men.
President Juarez is in Chibuahua.

President Juarez is in Chinuahua.

LIBERAL PROFECTS.

While not at liberty to publish details which have been furnished me in confidence, I may state that the liberal chiefs are to the greatest extent sanguine of success, and that they are certain of receiving sooner or later all the ald both in men and money which they may require; that the assurances which they have been able to give have enabled them already to raise large sums, which will be increased as occasion demands, and they openly declare that ere eighteen months are passed Maximilian will have returned to his native shore, and the French troops will again tread the much loved and regretted soil of La Belle France and Mexico again be free.

The Press Despatches

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17, 1865. Advices from Matamoros to the 4th instant, and from Monterey to the 25th of September, are received.

General Dousy had arrived at Saltillo with sixteen

Six thousand imperial troops were expected erey, on route to the Rio Grande frontier.

The stages running from Matameros to Monterey were overhauled by the liberals, who exacted from the passengers eighty dollars for each trunk. A new line of stages had commenced running between Monterey and the city of Mexico.

General Escobedo is reported to have left Mier and gone in the direction of Monclora.

The chief Mexican bandits were expressing much distalianction with each other.

An imperial decree had been issued ordering that vessels be not admitted into Mexican ports unless they pring proper papers from the Consul of the Empire broad.

broad. Advices from the city of Mexico state that General Segrete had reached Chihuahua with only three hundred men, having lost five hundred from exposure and starva A detachment of Cartras' guerillas had succeeded in capturing six of Cortina's robbers.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18, 1865. A letter from General Magruder, dated last August at the city of Mexico, says he would remain there till De

cember. Generals Price, Wilcox, Stevens, Leadbeater, ex-Governor Allen, Judge Perkins and ex-Governor Hall, of Tennessee, were getting along pretty well. Maximilian had refused positively to do anything for the Confederates more than for other emigrants, but

favors emigration, and will soon issue a favorable de

A gentleman lately arrived from Brownsville says the cause of Juarez is considered hopeless there. Cortinas is his only energetic leader there; but he injures the

News From Tennessee.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—PASSAGE OF THE BILL PERMITTING NESSO TESTIMONY IN THE COURTS-CHAMP FERGUSON TO BE EXECUTED TO-

NASHVILLE, Tonn., Oct. 19, 1865. A bill permitting negro testimony to be allowed in courts was passed in the Senate to-day by a vote of nine

morrow. His wife and daughter arrived here last night, and were with him all day. He is apparently resigned

At the races to-day the stake for \$700 was won by Cameo. The horse C. Armstrong won the purse for tw mile heats, beating Easter, Leatherlungs and Mat.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Musical Intelligence. The grand opera opened at the Opera House, Buffalo, N. Y., Monday last, 16th inst., when Martha was per-

formed by Max Strakosch's troupe. Mile. Patti Stra Susini that of Plunket. Mile. Pauline Canissa appeared as Lady Henriette. The prima donna, Madame Ghioni, made her first appearance last Tuesday night, when I

ter, N. Y., Saturday night, 14th, Signor Tamero, who was impersonating Faust, received a stroke from the swor of Valentine (Signor Mancusi) which came near depriv ing him of a thumb. The cut was a severe one; but a the opera went on, a local paper reporting "nobody hurt."

The grand musical panorama, entitled Sherman's March from Atlanta to the Sea, has been added to the troupe exhibition of Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels, now

Theatricals at Home.

Mr. Hackett (Sir John Falstaff) has consented, at the arnest solicitation of many old friends, to act for a week in Cincinnati, and is now playing at Pike's Opera House in that city. His engagement runs from the 16th to the 22d inst. When passing through Chicago in the early part of the month Mr. Hackett delivered a "Lecture on Shakspere, with Recollections of the Stage," at Croby's Opera House, in order to gratify the desire of a host of persons who were anxious to see and hear him once nore. A very large and most refined and educated audience attended. The "people," the "masses," wished to hear their favorite also, and beset the manager of Mc-Vickar's theatre to request a postponement of Arrah Na Pogue, that they might see Mr. Hackett as Falstaff. This was complied with, and we believe the original Sir John of Shakspero never asserted that he beheld as dense a mass of heads as were clustered in the auditorium in the evening. There were about two thousand people in a space calculated for one thousand, showing that Mr. Hackett has not been forgotten since his retirement from

Miss Lucille Western arrived from Europe yesterday in the Scotla. During her absence Miss Western has visited all the principal continental cities, has purchased a new and magnificent wardrobe and several new plays. Her visit has been purely for enjoyment and observation. She was honored with the offer of two first class and flattering engagements, both of which she appear during the present month and for eight weeks at the Chestnut street Theatre, Philadelphia.

L. P. Barrett is playing Richard the Third at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. Mr. Gilbert performs as Mo-hammed in the French Spy at the National theatre, and Miss Laura Keene appears as Martha Savage in the Work men of Cincinnati at Wood's theatre. A panorama of the Oil Regions is being exhibited at Mozart Hall.

Williams, as Molshee, in the great legendary Irish drama of the Fairy Circle, are in the first week of their engagement at the new Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia. They play Monday and Tuesday evenings. Mrs. Williams appears also as Melissa, in the comedy of the Customs of the Country. They opened on Monday night to the largest audience ever assembled in the building. The crowd was

Peep o' Day, or Savourneen Deelish, is on the bills of Colonel Wood's theatre, Chicago. The song of the "Wearing of the Green," prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain of England in the London theatres, is given nightly amid great applause. The Indian piece of Wish-ton-Wish is being played at the Varieties theatre, and Mr. Lewis Madigan sustains the character of Mr. Ben Wheeler, in Presumptive Evidence, at the same house.

The Florences enjoyed a popular entrée at the Wash-

ngton theatre, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening. new American theatre, Philadelphia, where she appears in Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of Tartary. The French ing as an Arab of the desert. A matinee is announced for next Saturday in the same house. Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the Walnut Street theatre. Carneross & Dixey's Minstrels amuse the citizens at the Eleventh street Opera House with the "Visiting Firemen," "Hark, I Hear an Angel Sing," and other popular pieces.

Arrah na Pogue has been brought out with new cos-

tumes and scenery at Grover's theatre, Washington, D. C. Edwin Adams appears in the Drunkard and Blackeyed Susan at the Washington theatre, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence played for the first time, at the same house, in Handy Andy and the Young Actress last

nestic drama of Miky White, with the petite play of One Touch of Nature, are given at the Metropotheatre, Indianopolis, Ind. Mr. and Miss Couldock sustain the principal characters. The Indianopolis State fuseum is open "day and night."

The citizens of New Bedford are enjoying a revival of mirth and wonder by attending the Gift Magical Soirces of the Fakir of Vishnu, the Morris, Pell and Trowbridge Ministrels, and the exhibition of the Panorama of a Trip Around the World. Bierstadt's picture of Mount Hood is

The quadruple combination of Melville's Circus, Herr Dreisbach's Menagerie, and Sands, Nathan & Co.'s performing elephants, and the gigantic hippopotamus, with a train of acrobats, equestriennes and clowns, will be ex-hited in Newark, N. J., next Friday, 20th. Binley, the concertina player, is at Alhambra Hall, in the same city.

S. B. Howe's European Circus will open in Schenectady, N. Y., to-day. The Watson Brothers and Konklin ers and four clowns are with it.

The Phantom, a legend of Raly Castle, is pronounced "great success" at the Griswold Opera House, Troy

The French drama of the Sailor of France is being played in the Savannah (Ga.) theatre. Mr. T. Hamilton and Miss M. E. Gordon take the principal parts.

Miss Ida Vernon sustains the dual character of Lady sabel and Madame Vine, in the play of East Lynne, or the Elopement, in the new Richmond theatre, Richmond, Va. R. D. Ogden plays Archibald Carlyle in the same house. A new farce, The Kitchen Bell, concludes the

Money, even as a play, passed off very well in th Mobile theatre, Mobile, Ala. The Serious Pamily and Trying It On are on the programme.

theatre, Louisville, Ky. She appeared as the leading character in Rich and Poor. Cecil Rush is playing Ida Lee, in the Orphan of Lowood, at the Louisville theatre, and Alf Burnett amuses the inhabitants as a versatile humorist in the Masonic Temple.

Foreign Theatricals.

The Child of the Regiment was rendered in English at the Theatre Royal, Ottawa, Canada, on the 30th ult. The manager promises The Swiss Cottage, In and Out of Place, and The Fool of the Family.

Macbeth is on the bills of Drury Lane theatre, I

Macbeth is on the bills of Drury Lane the condon, the performance to conclude with Milton's Mrak of Comus. There is a very strong company at the Drury.

The Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London, or ened for the season on the 2d inst., manager Buckst one enter-taining his patrons with The School for Scratch Queen' was sung after the come of the College of the C followed by Lend Me Five Shillings Mr. Buckstone act-

a of Rip V an Winkle, or the Sleep for Twenty Yer of Rip V an Winkle, or the Royal, Adelphi, 'fe, was pls.ye.' at the new Theatre the part of 'condon, October's, Mr. Jefferson taking It Is N Kip Van Winkle.

ever Too Late To Me nd was given at the Prin theatre, London, October 4. Mr. Vining, Missoutsa Moore and Miss Katherine Rodgers appeared.

The Serf is played at the Clympic, London. Miss Herbert was to open, the St. James theatre, Lon-

don, October 14, with a new play by John Brougham, the subject taken from one of Miss Braddon's works.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1868. Sir Morton Peto and suite had a box at the Arch Street theatre last evening to witness Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in their Irish comicalities. An immense au-

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Florida from Aspinwall.

SPAIN AGAIN THREATENING CHILE.

PROSPECTS OF A SERIOUS TROUBLE. NEWS FROM PERU.

AFFAIRS IN PANAMA.

States steamer Florida, Lieutenant Commander Maies, from Aspinwall on the 10th inst., we have late and highly important intelligence from the Pacific, which will be found in our correspondence from Panama and

PANAMA, Oct. 10, 1865. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's magn Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at her anchor age in this harbor on the evening of the 4th inst. He dates are Valparaiso, September 17; Coquimbo, 18; Caldera, 19; Cobija, 21; Iquique and Arica, 22; Islay, 23; Pisco and Chinchas, 25; Callao, 28, and Payta, Octo ber 1. She has on freight for New York nineteen bales of deerskins.

I am under obligations to Purser Lewis, of the Limena,

The news by this arrival is of great importance, howing how clearly it is the intention of Spain to make all the money possible out of the republics of South America, and follow up her success with Peru by denanding damages to a large amount from Chite. It was thought that the adjustment of the difficulty by the Spanish Charge would have been final, but the home overnment at Madrid did not look upon matters in so favorable a light, and have instructed Admiral Pinzon to occupy, in addition to his naval rank, the position of minister to the republic, &c., with power, no doubt, to make peace, should the demands of Spain upon Chile

e complied with, or war, should the republic refuse. It is thought that Chile has laid hesself liable to Spain by acting too hastily in the Peruvian trouble in declaring the Spanish fleet, when no hostilities had taken place and when war between Spain and Peru had not become fixed fact, and yet at the same time violating her so-called neutrality by permitting expeditions to leave her ports for the purpose of miding Peru, and allowing certain articles to be shipped that, like coal and other supplies, came under the head of "contraband of war." We have no positive knowledge that the government of Chile ever did knowingly allow a one-sided neutrality, or that it winked even at the aid given by its people to Peru; not that she did not sympathize with her sister

winked even at the aid given by its people to Peru; not that she did not sympathize with her sister rpublic in her trouble, but of breaking her faith officially we believe her "not guilty." It would not do, however, for Spain to think so. The in her poverty—I may say in her bankruptcy—must have the means to support her immense squadron in the Pacific, and she sees in the Chilean question a source from which a very material revenue may be drawn without having a pay out from her nearly empty treasury. For this reason, I believe, more than upon any strict point of honor, she is determined to make a demand upon Chile, and, if necessary, enforce it.

Chile is not prepared for war, especially so disastrous a war as that would be with Spain. Hence we suppose the demand, whatever it may be, will be compiled with, and the difficulty settled without a resort to arms. The feeling, however, among the people is one of exasperation against the Spaniards. Meetings have been held, and at all a determination to resist the demands of Spain has been unanimously evine-d. All this is very well, and very natural; but soher second thought must surely show that it will be far better to pay a million or more to secure peace than expend five times the amount in a war that will be devastating in the extreme, exhausting in its effects, and a detriment to the republic almost incalculable, without the possibility of doing any good whatever, or defeating the Spaniard, who has no other intention than using his fleet in blockading and bombarding, neither of which the republic has the power to prevent. The next mail will tell us what the situation is, and the extent of the Spaniar daminal's demand. That it will be for all he can get no one doubts for a moment; hence we are all anxiety to know how much money he desires. He has so disposed of his squadron as to strike a hard blow at once should war be determined upon, a vessel of war being afail the important points.

ack should arrive on the coast as your to join this square rong?) in the Pacific. Who's to blame for this?

There is nothing from Peru beyond that contained in the short letter of your Callao correspondent, who acknowledges himself, in a private note, "hard up for an item," in this language: "'feverything is very dull here since last mail, but hopes of some excitem at are entertained shrein; from the fact of the Favol' atomary forces being within one hundred miles, or ten 'nours' sail, of the capital. Procrustination and talking instead of fighting appear to be the Peruvian forte."

One paper makes the following remark in regard to the situation: "'There seems to be but little if any concert of action among the revolutionary leaders; each one appears intent only in forwarding his own private interests. The army is very short of supplies of all kinds, and, as they have no money, guano is given in exchange for coal and oth or commodities which they require."

we have been so long waiting for something to turn up in Peru that we have grown heartily tired of it, and begin to think that b and by the revolution will die out by reason of sheer c. haustion, or that the government will "knock under" haustion, or that the government will "knock under" from disgust at waiting to be attacked by the rebels. Ei he Revolution in Peru," without being able to record c en a skirmish.

able to record et a skirmish.

By the arrival of the Royal West India mail packet Tyne from Carthagena we have later intelligence from the interior. As usual, I must inform you that the revolution in the State of Magdalena still continues, with no prosp the state of Magdalena still continues, with no prosp the sto which party will come off victor. In Bolivar the election has resulted in favor of General cipal chief of Buenaventura has been dismissed from his off as for not attempting to prevent the departure of the se expedition that invaded this State, and the general observations and the state of the State of Cauca has been impeached by the Attorney General of the resident of the State to march upon and, if possible, prevent the organization and departure of the band of filibusters that, under command of Calancha, so signally failed in getting possession of the supreme power over us Panameniars.

This is about the sum and substance of the news from

menians.

This is about the sum and substance of the news from the interior, and it varies but little from what we generally receive. Interesting it may be to those directly concerned, but beyond that scarcely deserving space in the Herallo columns; certainly not more than I have

the Heral Declumns; certainly not more than I have given it.

The Talea, which arrived on the 5th inst. from Guayaquil and intermediate ports, brings on freight for New York thirteen hogsheads of india rubber, six cases of bark, one hundred and ninety-two bags cocca, one hundred and sixty-two bales of bark and five hundred and seventy-seven packages of india rubber. She brings nothing of importance in the way of news.

PANAM.

A month's absence from the Herald's legation at this point prevented me from recording the exciting times the State has passed through since the invading force of Calancha landed at or near Pedacl. You of course learned through other sources, or rather through the charge ad interies, of how the fillbusters were defeated and routed, and how, instead of taking the worthies into the principal plaza after their capture and disposing of them in front of a file of twelve men with loaded muskets, they were shipped off to other points, where, in a little time, they will again be concecting their devilty against the peace and quiet of the sovereign State of Panama.

thing of the past; its existence is one of the things that have been, and when new life is to be restored God only knows. It is, indeed, a truly melancholy sight to see a place that should always exhibit signs of great and constantly increasing activity so nearly destroyed in a business point of view by reason of the constant troubles among the different political parties, each striving to have the government in their own hands. For my part I cannot see how there is to be a change for the better, or by what means improvement is to take place. The same people are apparently destined to control the soil and continue their wars and fighting with each other, and to sink rapidly into the primitive condition from which they emerged, unless this downward course can be checked by the interference of other Powers. Now, is it best to pursue such a course, or let them, like the Kilkenny cats, eat each other up, and in this mannor end the trouble? Can Mr. Seward say? It is tedious to be harping upon this subject so constantly; but events transpire here so rapidly, all proving what I have so often written about, that I am compelled to review them as they cour, and keep them constantly before the world, in the hope that after a time the matter may be looked into seriously and something be done to benefit a country for which nature has done so much.

The United States ship Lancaster is expected to leave here in a few days on a cruise, said by some to be in the direction of the Sandwich Islands. The United states steiner Yaginaw at Acapulco, and the large squadron said for two years past to be on the way to the Pacific has not yet been reported this side of Cape Horn. The United States steamer Florida, with a dratt of men for this squadron, arrived at Aspinwall on the 2d instant, and will leave again for New York to-day.

Our Callao Correspondence.

CALLAO, Sept. 28, 1865. Doings of the Revolutionary Flee - Concentration of Bevo-lutionary Troops at Pisco-Mutiny on Board a Peruvian Gunboat-Accident to American Seamen, &c.

Since last mail the revolutionary fleet have remained at the Chincha Islands, taking an occasional run to Pas racas for great gun exercise. Gen. Canseco, Second Vice President of the revolutionary party, has arrived in Pisco, with some six thousand men, which, being adde to the number formerly there, will make the total num-

to the number formerly there, will make the total number close upon ten thousand men of all arms. Whatever may be the issue of this affair quien sabe. But little apparent energy is seen at present.

The usual monotony has been attempted to be broken through by a mutiny on board the gunboat Lerzundi, in favor of the revolutionists, on the night and morning of the 24th and 25th inst., resulting in eight killed and fifteen wounded, some of the latter not expected to recover. On notice being conveyed to the authorities on shore they despatched orders for boats from the various loyal(?) Peruvian men-of-war to board and arrest the mutineers at once, which accounts for the large number of casualities for such a trivial affair.

On Sunday, September 24, four seamen belonging to the United States storeship Fredonia were on liberty, having a stroll on the island of San Lorenzo, when one of the party picked up an unexploded shell, and commenced scratching at the fuse with his knife, whon, unfortunately, a spark was struck, bursting the shell, killing two and wounding the other two men.

Letter from General Slocum. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1865.

Six-I have noticed several allusions in your paper to a transaction which occurred at Vicksburg while I was in overnment was extensively swindled.

As this transaction occurred more than a year ago; as I have since been promoted from a district commander to the command of a corps, and again to the command of an rmy; and as I was sent back to that city on the surthan I had ever before held; and as during all this time I had never been informed that any official act of mine

I had never been informed that any official act of mine had ever been questioned by the government; and as the first knowledge of the action of the board—the proceedings of which you publish—was received by me through the columns of your paper, I assumed that this matter was unworthy of my attention, and that every sensible man in the State would at once pronounce it an electioneering trick. In your issue of yesterday, however, you assort that my character as a man of honor and integrity demends that I should answer certain questions which you prepound.

It has been whispered to me by politicians that you are much more anxious to defeat my election as Secretary of State than you are to protect my honor. However, as reputation is more valuable than office, I shall disregard these suggrestions and answer your questions. In connection with this matter I inclose the statement of Colonel Starring, President of the board which investigated this subject, and the affidavit of my adjutant who conducted most of the business in connection with it, who, at the close of the war, was promoted to the rank of brigadier general by brevet, and now holds a high and responsible position under Hon. Preston King. I respectfully request that you publish these statements with my answers to your questions.

Now to the questions and answers,

First—Why did Siocum put on duty as quartermaster a leutenant of his staff? &c.

Answer—Lieutenant Stiener was never a member of General Slooum's staff, but during the two years that he served with Slocum he was always on duty in the quartermaster's department. He was on such duty at Vicksburg when Slocum was ordered to relieve the post quartermaster at that place, and was the only persen then present who could take the position.

Second—Why did he refuse to allow the claim to Noland and afterwards allow it to Grant?

reason stated to him (Notano), and to the reason which induced him to take it out of the hands of Grant, after it had been delivered in Slocum's absence, viz.; that there were more claims than cotton. He did not allow it to Grant, but sent it, with all the papers pertaining to the case, to the Treasury agents at New Orleans, just as he told Noland he should do, all of which appears in the evidence you have published and in the affidavit of General Rodgers.

Third—Why did he disregard the order of General Sherman in regard to captured cotton?

A. The order of General Sherman referred to cotton captured from rebels within the lines of the enemy. It appears from the statement of Colonel Starring, who investigated this matter, that this was cotton taken from loyal man living within our own lines, and taken for a specific purpose. General Slocum never disobeyed an order from General Sherman, or the public would probably have been informed of the fact long ago.

**ParrA—Why was a confidential staff officer hanging

after Bight?

A. During the first two days after Slocum's arrival at A. During the boarded at the Washington Hotel. After that he never spent an hour in Grant's room or any other room in any hotel in Vicksburg.

Sight—Why did he make attempts to make McPherson and the boarded of the statement o

A Sec statement of Colonel Starring and affidavit of General Rodgers as to the orders of McPherson.

I think I have now answered each and all of your questions. If you have any others to propound they will be cheerfully answered. I will not confine the examination to my official course during the war, but you can go back to any period anterior to the war. For instance, you can que out the property of the war of the property of the war o

certain swindling fulroad bills and my reasons for declining to do so.

Search the records and ask your questions. Go to Onondaga, where I was born and where nearly all mife has been spent. Ask my most bitter political for (and I have some who are now very bitter) if there is ever has been a stain upon my private character. If you find one, propound your questions. Go to General Grant and Sherman, and ask if my military record fair. If not, come on with your questions.

Search the records of the War Department and see you can find there one word against me, except the experiment.

fair. If not, come on with your questions.

Search the records of the War Department and see if you can find there one word against me, except the experter proceedings you have published, which, unfortunated by your cave, have attracted much more of your attention than they ever have that of the War Department. But don't forget the Assembly documents of 1859; and if you can find my name recorded in favor of the swinding schemes by means of which the republican mebers of that and several other legislatures were debauched and disgraced by "the King of the Lobby," hold me to the public for it. The man who controlled the lobby in those days also controlled the republican party. He drive the republican coach until it came to a dangerous road, when he slipped off, giving the reins to Mr. Greeley. Now it is about entering on a good road again, the has very adroitly slipped back into his old place, knocking Greeley's hat over his eyes, and snatching the reins from him. Proper questions will elicit replies interesting to your present party leader, edifying to his honest followers, and calculated to afford intense satisfaction to "the gentieman with the hat over his eyes."

Proceed with your questions. The witness is, yours truly,

The Navy. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER FLORIDA.

The United States steamer Florida, Acting Voluntee Lieutenant Wm. H. Maies in command, arrived here yesterday from Aspinwall on the 10th inst., having on board one hundred and fifteen men from the Pacific squadron, sent home for discharge. The following is a list of the officers of the Florida:-

list of the oilicers of the Florida:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant—Wm. H. Maics.
Acting Master—J. Van Boskirk.
Acting Ensigns—L. G. Sampson and D. B. Hubbard.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—W. F. Keeler.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—W. F. Keeler.
Engineers—Acting First Assistant, Wm. McLean; Acting Second Assistants, R. B. Swift and H. B. Goodwin;
Acting Third Assistants, John Cotter, S. Geor, A. C. Collins and L. H. Moore.
Paymaster's Clerk—H. D. Keeler.
Maics—A. B. Langworthy and O. G. Spear.
Poymaster's Steward—P. McCabe.

PERILS OF THE OCEAN.

Foundering at Sea of the Brig Titania, of Philadelphia.

Sufferings of Her Crew and Passengers on a Baft.

Their Rescue by the United States Gunboat Florida and Arrival at this Port.

The brig Titania, Captain G. W. Frame, which left Philadelphia on the morning of the 9th inst, with a cargo of coal and hay, for Mobile, encountered a severe gale on the night of Friday, the 13th, which caused her to spring a leak not long afterward. Both pumps were at once manned; but it was discovered that, despite every effort, the water was gaining steadily. To lighten her as much as possible the cargo on deck was thrown overboard; but on sounding the pumps again five feet

All on board now went to work with redoubled energy, with the hope of keeping her affoat until the arrival of succor. The water still gained, but not so rapidly as on the first night. Two days passed in this incessant labor, when, on sounding the pumps, it was discovered that the water was now eleven feet deep. As the vessel in this condition was liable to sink at any moment, it was determined to abandon her without delay, and accordingly a raft ten feet square was constructed and launched and on the 16th instant the crow and passengers, ten persons in all, embarked upon it. The party consisted of nine men and one woman. Leaving the ship, which drifted at the mercy of the winds and waves. The weight of the persons on the raft sunk it one foot below the surface of the water, which thoroughly saturated their clothing. In this wretched state, without food or water, they floated about twenty-four hours, until on the 17th, in latitude 32 degrees 20 minutes, longitude 74 degrees, they were discovered by the United States gunboat Florida, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Maies commanding, which immediately on sight of the raft steered for it, and took on board its famished voyagers, whom the exposure of their situation had rendered helpless and dmost lifeless. On board the man-of-war they received every kindness and comfort at the hands of Lieutenant Males and his officers and crew. The Florida, in addition to her regular complement, had as passengers one hundred and fifteen sailors and marines of the Pacific mbination with the officers and crew of the vessel, raised the handsome sum of \$361, which was presented to the shipwrecked voyagers, who had lost everything on the ill-fated brig. This sum the captain, with great generosity and magnanimity, divided by giving one-third of

The Florida, which left Aspinwall on the 10th inst., arrived here yesterday with the rescued crew and pas-

sengers, whose names are as follows:— George W. Frame, captain.
John McLaughlin, first mate.
Joseph Dally, second mate.
John Williams, steward.
Henry, Search, seaman.
William Watson, seaman.
Robert Cowan, seaman.
Frank Bush, seaman.
Mrs. Daily, passenger.

insured.

The Titania was boilt at Perry, Maine, in the year 1854; she was two hundred and forty-eight tons register, and rated as an A 2 vessel in the American Lloyd's Register. She was owned by Hall & West, of Delaware, and was not

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Battle Between the Tycoon's Forces and the Rebels-Great Slaughter-Pearful Hurricane in the Chinese Sea-Three Large Steamers and Several American Ships Destroyed.

San Francisco, Oct. 16, 1865.

The bark Aden, from Hakodadi, Japan, September 15, arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, on the 8th inst. The captain reports that before he left the Tyc forces came into collision with the armies of the rebellious Prince Nagatoo, that there had been great slaughter, gatoo. Other rumors were to the effect that peace weuk

soon be declared. A fearful hurricane in the Chinese Sea had destroyed three large steamers and several American and English

The Mississippi Legislature.

The only important business transacted by the Legis lature to-day was the appointment of the standing comnittees and the election of State Printer. The contest was based upon political principles, and the Meriden in the courts, was successful by eleven majority. The contest for United States Senators will take pl row. Governor Sharkey, Judge Jacob S. General Gholson, the present Speaker of the House, are the only candidates. The Speaker offered yesterday a resolution in favor of placing the United States flag over the State House. It provoked considerable debate, but was finally carried almost unanimously.

News from New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18, 1865.

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. The business of the city has increased thirty-three par cent over what it was on the first of August. Th are not enough clerks in the Custom House to do the business.

Alexandria, La., is resuming its former business

activity. The old crop of cotton is coming in steadily, In the Shreveport section the new cotton crop is very late. The caterpillars have done much damage, and the crop will be far below the average. eneral Cauby has issued an order, revoking all orders

restraining or putting a condition on the sale or transfer An important circular has been issued from the Freedmen's Bureau regulating the duties of the negroes owards their employers. The freedmen are given to understand that they must labor for their existence here-

after, and not expect any further concessions from the General Fullerton has arrived here from Washington

and it is reported that he has succeeded the present Superintendent of the Freedmen. No further military interference, it is said, will be permitted in regard to the registering of votes.

Death of a Murderer and Arrest of a Suspected Murderer. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1868. David Gregory, under sentence of death for murder,

died in jail last night. He was reprieved by Governor Curtin on Monday.

Hugh Donelly has been arrested charged with being concerned in the murder of the porter in White's dental depot a few days since. He was identified by a hard-

the murderers in Mr. White's fireproof. The Fair for the Soldiers and Sailors' Home in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1965.

ware dealer as the man who bought the chisel left by

The inauguration of the great fair for the Soldiers and Sailors' Home will take place on Monday evening at the Academy of Music. President Johnson and Secretaries Seward and Stanton have promised to be present, and Generals Grant and Meade and Admiral Farrage will positively be present. Among other distinguished Kilpatrick and Hancock, and Governors Fenton, Parker, Andrew and Curtin. The inauguration will be most brilliant, and the fair, which will last two weeks, promises to be a great success.